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Whitehall, July 27.

THE Right Honourable the Lord-Lieutenant and Council of Ireland having, in an humble Addreſs to Her Majeſty, requeſted, that as many of the poor Palatines as her Majeſty ſhall think fit, may be ſettled in that Kingdom, and given Aſſurances that they ſhall be very kindly received and advantagiouſly ſettled there: And that Addreſs having been laid before the Right Honourable the Lords and others, her Majeſty's Commiſſioners for receiving and diſpoſing of the Mony to be collected for the Subſiſtance and Settlement of the ſaid Palatines: The ſaid Commiſſioners have this Day reſolved, that five hundred Families of the ſaid Palatines be forthwith ſent into that Kingdom, and referred it to their Committee, to ſettle the Manner and Time of ſending them thither.

By Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners, Notice is hereby likewiſe given, that all Miniſters, Church-wardens and other ſubſtantial Inhabitants of the ſeveral Pariſhes within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Bills of Mortality, who are concerned in the collecting the Mony on the Brief, for the Subſiſtance and Settlement of the poor Palatines, are hereby required, as ſoon as they have finiſhed the Collections on the ſaid Briefs, to return the ſame, together with the Mony thereon by them reſpectively collected, into the Chamber of London; and that the Receipt of the proper Officer there, appointed by the Chamberlain to receive the ſame, ſhall be a ſufficient Diſcharge to them reſpectively for their ſo doing.

Notice is hereby alſo given, that all Maſters of Ships or any other Perſons, are at full Liberty to imploy in their Service any of the Palatines that are willing to ſerve them; and that any Perſon who is willing to imploy any of them, may apply himſelf to Mr. Carter at Morris's Booth on Black-heath.

H. Bendyſh.

Venice, July 20. *N. S.* Signior Giovanni Franciſco Moroſini, and Signior Giovanni Delfino, having received their Inſtructions, are ſet out in the Quality of Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from this Republick to the Imperial Court, with the Compliments of Condolance on the Death of the late Emperor Leopold, and of Congratulation on his Imperial Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. Monſieur Aluiſo Mocenigo will proceed on his Embaſſy to the Ottoman Port within few Days. On Monday laſt the important Law-ſuit concerning the Perſonal Eſtate of the late Duke of Mantua was pleaded before the Council of the Fourteen. Don John Gonzaga obtained a ſixth Part of all that was left, as being a natural Son of the Family. The Houſes of Hanover, Condé and Salms were quite excluded; but the Votes of the Judges were equal between the Houſe of Medicis and the Duke of Lorrain; ſo that it is expected this Affair will ſoon be brought to a ſecond Trial. Letters from Rome ſay, that the Pope is perfectly recovered of his late dangerous Sickneſs, though he had been ſo very ill, that Cabals were held about a new Election. We hear from the Ferrareze, that General Boneval applied himſelf with all Diligence to compleat the new Fortifications of Commachio. Letters from Genoa ſay, that the Squadron of the Confederate Fleet, which cruiſes upon the Coaſt of Provence, had taken thirty five Barks, part whereof were French, and part belonging to Neutral Nations, which were carrying Corn into France.

Berne, July 27. *N. S.* The Deputies of the Inhabitants of Tockenbourg arrived at the Diet of Baden on the 21ſt Inſtant, and the French Ambaſſador on the 22d. Letters from the Camp of General Thaun, in the Maurienne, dated the 16th Inſtant, bring us the following Journal of the Motions of the Army under his Command. On the 9th the Army decamped from Suſa, and marched to the Novaleſe; and General Thaun ordered the Baron de Regal to march up Mount Cenis with his own Regiment, and thoſe of Herberſtein and Kriechbaum, and at the great Croſs to join the Major-General Thaun, who was poſted there with a ſtrong Detachment to cover the Pioneers. On the 10th the Army took the ſame Rout, and Baron Regal being advanced as far as Lanebourg, ordered the Bridge over the Arc to be repaired; and on the 12th the Army paſſed that River without any Oppoſition. The Pruſſian Infantry, commanded by General Arnheim, having halted one Day at the Novaleſe, 'till their Baggage and Proviſions paſſed the Mountain, did not arrive at the great Croſs 'till the 11th. The Troops ſuffered very much on this March, having been twenty four hours in the midſt of Snow without the Relief of Fires. On the 12th the Army halted at Lanebourg, to give the Pruſſian Infantry time to join them. On the 13th the Army encamped at Offois, and was employed in rebuilding the Bridges of Modane, and of ſeveral other Places which were broken down by the Enemy. On the 14th the Count de la Roque and Baron Regal were ſent with a great Detachment to gain Intelligence of the Enemy, with Inſtructions to return to the Camp the next Day if they heard that the Enemy's Army conſiſted of eighty three Battalions and forty Squadrons, including thoſe of Provence. Deſerters reported, that the French had poſted ſeveral little Bodies from Modane to St. Jean de Maurienne, where they have eight Battalions, and that they had detached two Battalions, in order to reinforce thoſe who guarded the Intrenchments, as well as ſuch as were appointed to obſerve the Motions of the Confederate Army. We hear alſo that the French have fortified ſeveral Poſts on the Mount Genevre, and have planted Cannon to defend one of the Paſſes. General Schullenbourg forced the Enemy from a conſiderable Poſt of which they had poſſeſſed themſelves, in order to hinder his March into Savoy through the Valley of Aoſta, whereupon the Troops that were intrenched at St. Jean de Maurienne immediately retired. On the fifteenth the Enemy quitted the Valley of Barcelonette, and withdrew towards Fort Dauphin, which ſeparates that Valley from Dauphiné. We hear farther, that the Troops which paſſed the Mount Genevre have diſlodged the Enemy from the Hills of Briançon, after an obſtinate Engagement; and our laſt Letters from Geneva ſay, that the Confederate Troops were advanced as far Monſtier in the Tarantaiſe, having faced about and repelled Mount Cenis. The French are apprehenſive that his Royal Highneſs deſigns to penetrate into Provence; and what confirms their Suſpicion is, that Admiral Byng lyes with the Confederate Fleet off of Thoulon. Letters from Barcelona repeat the Account that the Enemy were obliged to retire from the Siege of Venaſca; and add the further Particulars, that they loſt two thouſand Men, including the Wounded and Deſerters, beſides four Cannon, three Mortars, three thouſand Cannon-balls, one hundred ninety two Bombs, four hundred Granadoes, together with all their Tents and Baggage, and a great quantity of Proviſions and Ammunition. Among the killed of the Enemy were a Brigadier, two Majors, eight Captains, and ſeveral ſubaltern Officers: Of the Beſieged there were but nine Men killed, and forty wounded.

From the Camp before Tournay, Auguſt 1. *N. S.* Yeſterday in the Afternoon the Garriſon of Tournay retired according to the Capitulation into the Citadel, and a Detachment of our Troops marched into the Town, of which the Earl of Albemarle is appointed Governor. The Truce agreed to for the evacuating the Town being expired laſt